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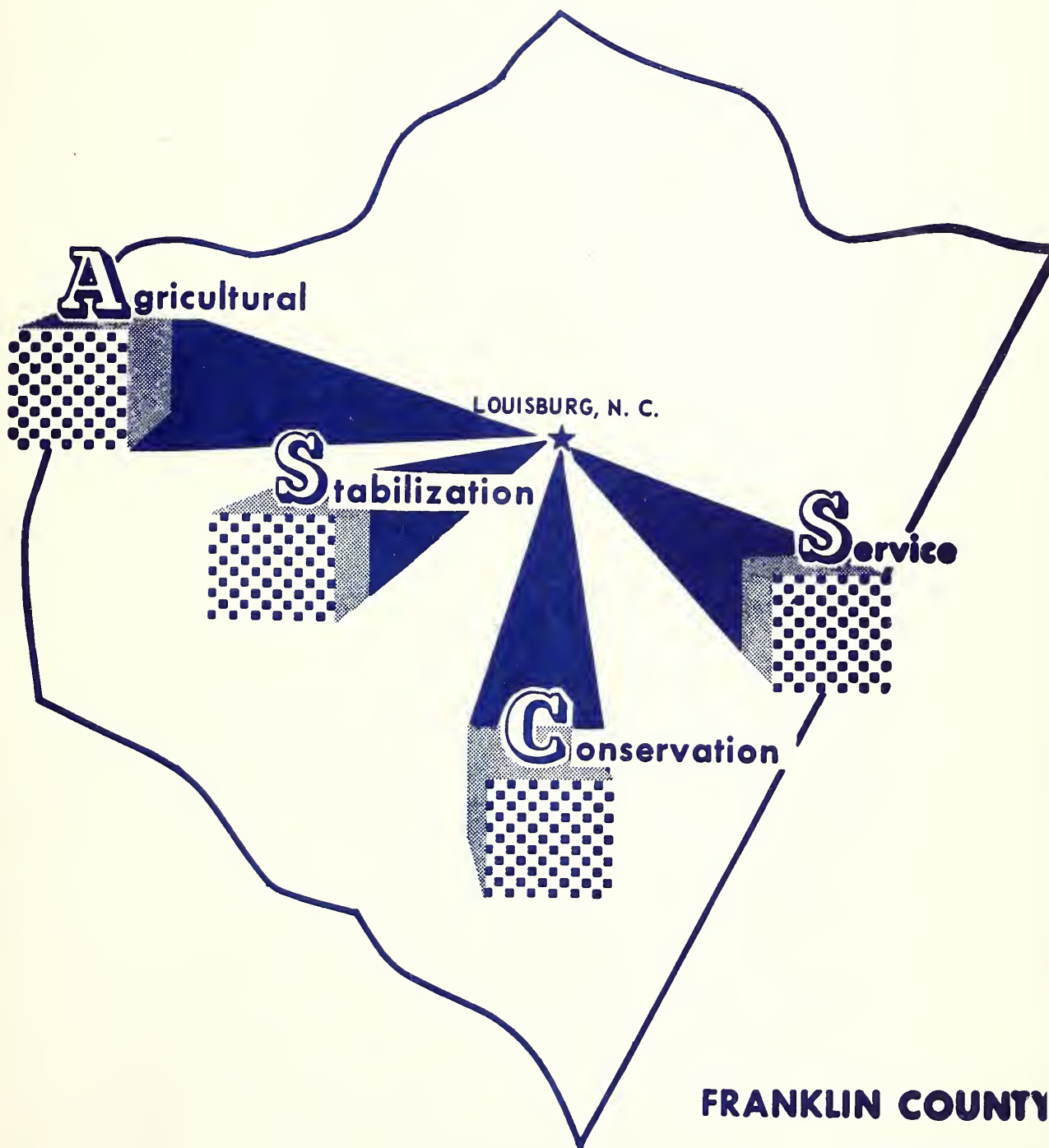
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ST 14
Cap. 2

USDA

[1965]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DURING SERVICE PERIOD



FRANKLIN COUNTY

PHONE 496-3331

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This annual report, prepared by the Franklin County ASC Committee, is to present a summary of the 1965 operations in Franklin County.

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees directly or indirectly affect each farmer and consumer in America by furnishing the framework for a sound and balanced agricultural economy. They also provide assistance for the preservation of forest resources and the conservation of soil and water.

This information provides a reference for ASCS personnel, representatives of all agricultural agencies, and other persons concerned with agriculture and its place in the economy of our nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge those who have helped make 1965 a successful year. We thank first of all, the farmers of Franklin County for their patience, understanding, and cooperativeness. We thank our farmer fieldman, and state office personnel for their guidance and advice. Further, we appreciate the fine cooperation and assistance of our sister agricultural agencies, vendors, and other businesses interested in the farmer. Without the aid of our local paper, "The Franklin Times", and Radio Station, WYRN, we could not have had an effective informational program. Certainly, we would be negligent if we failed thank our County Commissioners for their very generous support in providing adequate office space, lights, and heat.



ADMINISTRATION

The farmer-committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the State Committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a State Executive Director.

The one hundred counties are divided into eleven administrative districts. A district fieldman, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by law.

The county office, under the county committee, and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, are generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

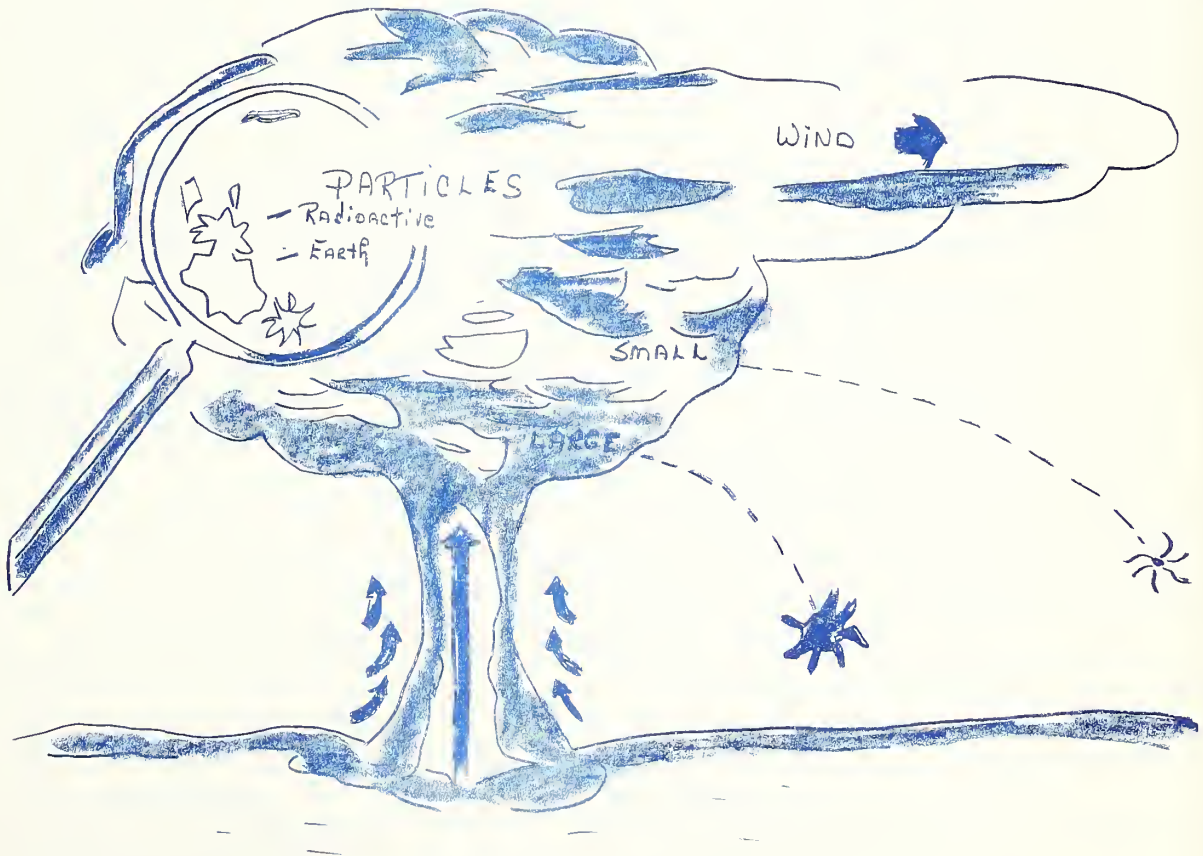
The county office manager, employed by the county committee is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day-to-day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county office manager in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.



USDA COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD

John R. Davis.....Chairman
W. U. Smith.....Deputy Chairman
C. T. Dean, Jr.....Extension Service
H. H. Jobe.....F. H. A.





STATE COMMITTEE

Marcus B. Braswell.....Chairman
W. Ivan Bissett.....Member
J. Lee White.....Member
Norville C. Hawkins.....Member
Claude W. Thore.....Member

COUNTY COMMITTEE

E. G. Brewer.....Chairman
C. C. Perry.....Vice-Chairman
B. T. Bunn.....Member

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

CEDAR ROCK

Hester Jones
O.T. Fisher
S.J. Collins

FRANKLINTON

Robert Goswick
Clifton Conyers
Harold Wheeler

LOUISBURG

Maynard G. Baker
Russell Bobbitt
Elmo May

CYPRESS CREEK

J.S. Collie
A.C. Stallings
Thomas W. Gay

GOLD MINE

George Foster
Bryant Wood
Bennie Ray Gupton

SANDY CREEK

H.T. Edwards
J.C. Tharrington
O.F. Tharrington

DUNN

W. Harold Alford
Bennie B. Williams
Odeyne Mullen

HARRIS

Sidney Strickland
W.R. Richards, Jr.
Carl Harris

YOUNGSVILLE

Clifton Hill
Norman Carter
Claude Frazier

HAYESVILLE

W.D. Foster, Jr.
M.W. Ayscue, Sr.
J.C. Goodson



OFFICE PERSONNEL

John R. Davis.....Office Manager
Dorothy W. Clay.....Chief Clerk
B. Barbara Catlette.....Adm & Price Support Clerk
Mildred M. Bobbitt.....ACP, Counter & CR Clerk
Diana B. Cannady.....Head Production Adjustment Clerk
Ruby F. Abbott.....Compliance Clerk
Helen W. Carter.....General Clerk
Dahlia H. Duke.....Program Clerk
Sue C. Tharrington.....Program Clerk

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Elaine S. Brown	Marion Merritt
Carol Dement	Belynda Pleasants
Linda Faulkner	Faye Rudd
Mary D. Gupton	Virginia Sneed
Louise P. Jeffreys	Iona Vick
Justine Livingston	Mildred Williams
Esther Wortham	

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen	Edward Boone
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DISTRICT FIELDMAN.....Carl D. Bunn, Zebulon, N.C., Rt.#3
STATE SUPERVISOR.....Hillman Alexander, Nashville, N. C.

FIELD EMPLOYEES

COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR.....Howard W. Davis

Herbert Alexander
Robert P. Alford
Robert Allen
Ervin Alston
Harvey Beckham
Edward Boone
Jeff Bullock
Ricky Cone
Mac Cooper
Ralph Cooper
Joseph Cutchins
Charles M. Daniel
John E. Davis
Douglas Dickerson
Vernon Dickerson
Sidney E. Dunston
Gerald Edwards
Dan Ellis
Wilton Faulkner
Willie Otis Gill
Kirby Gupton
Robert Hardie
Thomas W. Harris, Jr.
J.H. Harrison, Jr.
D.L. Inscoe
Hester Jones
W.D. Jones
Charles Glayde Kerley
Bobby Land
Tommie Lloyd
Thomas Long
William Howard Mangum, Jr.
Jarvis McDonald

Thomas Morgan
Harold Mullen
Donald Nelms
Gerald Nelms
Russell Nelms
Ben Nevilles, Jr.
Thomas Overton
Tom Parrish
James C. Pike, Jr.
Bobby Ray
M.T. Ray, Jr.
Frankie Redmond
Thomas Richardson
Bryant Roberson
Dannny Roberson
Larry Roberson
Phillip Roberts
William Rogers
Tarbie Satterwhite
Stanley Smith
Charles Douglas Spivey
Charles Lee Spivey
Thomas Earl Spivey
Leon Stone
A.A. Strickland
Michael Tharrington
Norman Tharrington
Jerry Waugh
Joe Webb
Danny Wilder
Carl Williams
Lynn Williams
William G. Wrenn



BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer for premeasurement, remeasurement, disposition, and redetermination of cropland, is deposited to the ASC Committee bank account.

1965 BUDGET

Allocations.....	\$91,482.00
Collections.....	\$25,706.00
Register Balance 6/30/64.....	\$38,786.36
Transfer of Funds Received.....	\$200.00
Total(Sub).....	\$156,174.36
*Total Checks Issued 7/1/64-6/30/65.....	\$142,079.05
TOTAL.....	\$14,095.31

1965 EXPENDITURES

Total Expenses 7/1/64-6/30/65.....	\$120,362.66
Bond Deductions on Hand.....	-\$37.50
Bond Deductions for 1964 FY Paid in 1965 FY...	\$46.88
Fringe Benefits Deductions 6/21/64-6/19/65..	-\$3493.01
Adjustments (Overpayment).....	\$.02
Transfer of Funds to Another County.....	\$25,200.00
*TOTAL.....	\$142,079.05

* Must Be Equal.



PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen, and other agricultural-minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program.

During 1965, several methods of getting information to the public were used. Biweekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies, and to others interested in ASCS Programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Mail is another very important means of getting information to the farmers. Cards and letters, furnishing information about programs such as the Agricultural Conservation Program, Compliance, Production Adjustment, and Wool were sent to the farmers in Franklin County.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published bi-weekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed about current ASCS news by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

"OUR MOTTO"

S E R V I C E W I T H A S M I L E



HEAR YE!

Newsletters.....	25
Cards.....	34
Letters.....	36
News Releases.....	34
News Releases Published.....	31
Radio Programs.....	48
Spot Announcements.....	1
Group Talks.....	9



LISTEN TO RADIO STATION WYRN

LOUISBURG, N.C.

WEDNESDAY

11:30

FOR ASCS NEWS

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program is a national conservation service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It shares with the farmer the cost of performing practices needed for conserving cropland, range and pasture, orchard land, farm woodlots, and agricultural water.

The ACP is a farmer-government partnership. Public funds are authorized by Congress as an investment to encourage farmers to also invest in doing now the conservation work that is in the public interest. Participation in the program is voluntary, and all farmers are eligible to take part.

It is important to every farmer, even those who do not take part, that these programs be administered properly. The county committee, along with official representatives of other agencies in the county, have made the final decision on which conservation practices are to be eligible for ACP cost-sharing in the community and county. The program is flexible so that emphasis may be placed on those conservation measures most needed at any time to protect and improve soil and water resources.

With the cooperation and able assistance of the community committeemen, we have sought to kindle a fire that will expand and increase the volume of sound conservation work on farms throughout the county.





SPECIAL ACP FOR 1965

A special program was used by Franklin County for increasing 1965 ACP participation through the use of Community Committeemen. Lists were prepared of farms that had not participated in any one of the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, or 1964, and were given to the committeemen to encourage these farms to participate. Completion of practices under the Special ACP was reported on 87 farms.



SUMMARY OF ACP COST-SHARING UNDER THE 1965 PROGRAM YEAR

1. Number of Farms in the County.....	2815
2. Number of Farms Completing One or More Practices.....	989
3. County ACP Assistance Earned.....	\$66,818.12
4. Small Cost-Share Increase Earned.....	\$6,484.22
5. Total Assistance Earned by Farmers.....	\$73,302.34

1965 ACP PARTICIPATION THROUGH JUNE 30, 1965

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>FARMS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>NET ASSISTANCE</u>
Permanent Cover	44	229 ac.	\$4,196
Incr. Rotation Cover	16	188 ac.	\$1,779
Tree Planting	4	50 ac.	\$600
Irrigation Reservoirs	30	30	\$6,225
Summer Cover	6	48 ac.	\$333
Improving Established Cover	74	1213 ac.	\$10,822

THE ACP IS:

An Incentive Program to get more conservation on individual farms needed in the public interest than would be possible if farmers were to depend entirely on their own resources.

A Cost-Sharing Program in which farmers as participants, pay a substantial part of the cost of the practices in money, their labor, use of their own farm machinery, or in materials.

A Democratic Program in which most of the planning and operation is in the hands of farmers. There are almost 82,000 community committeemen and over 9,000 county committeemen. All are farmers and elected by their neighbors.

A Means of Establishing new practices and of helping farmers get started in conservation farming.

A Teamwork Operation between agencies of the Department of Agriculture, State and local government, and other citizens.

THE ACP IS NOT:

A Subsidy, Hand-out, rural relief or income supplement program; and does not make big payments to the farmer.

A Production Adjustment Program. Land in ACP need not be taken out of production. However, ACP can and does supplement production adjustment by helping farmers increase conservation on acres taken out of production.

A Farm Plan, but it can and does help farmers to carry out their farm conservation plans for protection and improvements of soil and water resources.

Intended to "Stand Alone" Rather it serves as one of the facilities to help farmers and other conservation agencies to accomplish their conservation goals.

A Program For Simply Getting practices established, Rather, it is a necessary means for helping farmers to establish systems of conservation farming that put into effect better soil and water management and use.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The Soil Bank Act of 1956 was passed by Congress to help protect the soil and water resources of the nation and reduce the production of surplus agricultural commodities.

This Act provided two programs: (1) Acreage Reserve ending in 1959. (2) Conservation Reserve executing no contracts after 1960; however, contracts signed prior and during 1960 are binding throughout the contract period. The specific objective of the Conservation Reserve Program is to assist farmers to divert some of the land currently being used for the production of agricultural commodities into specific conservation uses. A protective cover must be established and maintained on all Conservation Reserve land. In return for this participation, farmers receive an annual conservation payment each year the land is under contract.

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NO. CR CONTRACTS	ACREAGE	PRACTICE	COMPENSATION
9	335.1	Tree Cover	\$3863.00

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PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

The Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, rice, and peanuts. The law defines the level to which the supply may rise before marketing quotas must be proclaimed.

Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they can be put into effect. Farmers, time and again, have voted by overwhelming majorities to continue our Production Adjustment Program. The aim of this program is to balance production with market needs to assure a firm basis for marketing and for price support to give fair returns for the products that are grown for market.

Franklin County farmers voted in marketing quota referendums for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts during 1965.

TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks eighteenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1965 was 9648.42 acres. Actually, 73% of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the fourth time in 1965. The program will be in effect for 1966. Lease agreements were signed by 667 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1966 allotments.

There were 19 farms in the county with a combined allotment of 5.08 acres from which no tobacco was harvested in 1965.



1965 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	POUNDS ALLOTTED	POUNDS SOLD
CEDAR ROCK	1180.59	1,982,418	1,857,378
CYPRESS CREEK	475.15	620,998	585,214
DUNN	1376.43	3,188,746	3,174,214
FRANKLINTON	738.23	940,950	844,548
GOLD MINE	491.47	715,582	696,422
HARRIS	1137.01	1,477,038	1,470,168
HAYESVILLE	987.59	1,155,274	1,128,646
LOUISBURG	1202.91	1,521,340	1,377,992
SANDY CREEK	808.31	1,012,412	990,990
YOUNGSVILLE	712.17	1,102,106	1,061,168
TOTALS	9109.86	13,716,864	13,186,740

The total tobacco marketing quota for the county was 13,716,864 pounds. Of this quota, only 13,186,740 pounds were marketed resulting in undermarketings of 530,124 pounds.

TOBACCO ACREAGE-POUNDAGE

The Acreage-Poundage Program was passed by Congress and is designed to get supplies in line with demand, improve the quality of our tobacco, stimulate our exports, reduce surplus, produce better tobacco and to prevent further acreage cuts.

On May 4, 1965, a special referendum was held and farmers voted approval of the Acreage-Poundage Program for 1965, 1966, and 1967. Franklin County growers voted a 75.2% favorable vote with 2275 voting in favor of the program and 751 against.

The poundage quota for each farm was based on the production history of the farm during the 5 years, 1959-63. The three highest yearly yields for each farm was averaged to give the farm a preliminary farm yield which was adjusted for over 120 percent of the community yield or below 80 percent of the community yield. For 1965, the preliminary yield was adjusted by applying a factor of .9349 to each farm's yield and the 1965 farm acreage allotment was increased by 18 percent.

As a result of the referendum, price support is available on up to 110 percent of their farm's poundage quota. Penalties apply to marketings in excess of this amount. Any marketings in excess of the poundage quota is deducted from the farm's quota for the following year. If less than the poundage quota for the farm is marketed in any year, the difference is added to the quota for the following year. Corresponding acreage is also added to the next year's allotment to go with the carry-over poundage.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO YIELDS - 1959-1963

COMMUNITY	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	AVERAGE
CEDAR ROCK	1511	1745	1730	2075	1981	1934
CYPRESS CREEK	1360	1583	1535	1792	1460	1637
DUNN	1620	1982	2085	2115	2086	2095
FRANKLINTON	1391	1524	1582	1890	1644	1705
GOLD MINE	1451	1553	1548	1907	1618	1693
HARRIS	1552	1795	1817	2068	1905	1930
HAYESVILLE	1507	1679	1654	1953	1720	1784
LOUISBURG	1415	1603	1672	1991	1732	1798
SANDY CREEK	1471	1599	1612	1933	1672	1739
YOUNGSVILLE	1445	1757	1748	1942	1804	1834
COUNTY TOTALS	1488	1709	1734	1993	1809	1845

COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

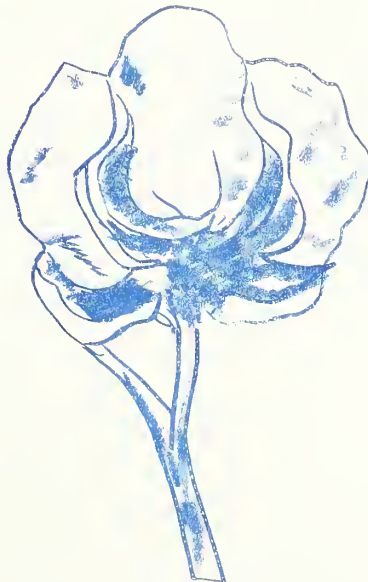
Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1965.

A referendum was held on November 23, 1965, to provide our cotton farmers a chance to vote for or against marketing quotas for 1966.

Franklin County, with 2900 estimated eligible voters, had a total of 968 ballots cast; 939 voting for and 29 voting against marketing quotas.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the following chart:

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noticing a shifting of cotton production in our county.



1965 COTTON "FACTS AND FIGURES"

COMMUNITY	NUMBER FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENT	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENT	HARVESTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	343	1837.6	2019.7	1866.4
CYPRESS CREEK	110	532.1	564.5	525.5
DUNN	257	975.5	930.0	829.3
FRANKLINTON	276	1592.0	1637.5	1425.3
GOLD MINE	218	940.3	960.1	881.1
HARRIS	186	729.8	655.3	590.1
HAYESVILLE	208	1027.8	1269.3	1188.9
LOUISBURG	248	1424.4	1376.4	1198.1
SANDY CREEK	230	1048.8	1003.0	891.5
YOUNGSVILLE	150	639.2	602.4	562.9
TOTALS	2226	10747.5	11018.2	9959.1

No. new grower cotton allotment farms.....4
 Total acreage allotted new grower cotton farms.....5.0
 No. farms releasing cotton allotment.....270
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County.....1009.6
 Reapportioned acreage.....1291.8
 Acreage released by CR farms (not reapportioned).....12.5



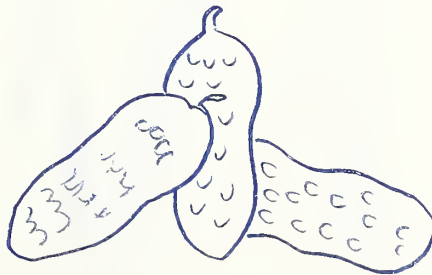
PEANUTS

In years when a referendum is required, it must be held not later than December 15th to determine if peanut producers favor marketing quotas. When a referendum is held, growers may vote for quotas for three years or they may vote against quotas. At least two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendum must approve before quotas can be put into effect.

Farmers can plant peanuts under the one acre permitted provision. This permits any farmer that does not have a peanut allotment to plant one acre of peanuts for harvest and market from his farm. No farm operator or producer can be interested in peanuts on more than one farm under the one acre permitted provision.

Peanuts are grown on a very small scale in Franklin County. Following is a brief summary concerning the 1965 peanut allotments and production:

1965 peanut allotment.....	8.0
No. farms with peanut allotments.....	3
Acreage planted to peanuts.....	0.5





WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments are required every year unless the Secretary dispenses with them under the emergency powers of the law.

The State wheat acreage allotment is apportioned among the counties in a state on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to states.

The county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms on the basis of past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In 1965, Franklin County had 1574 farms with a wheat allotment of 2959.6 acres.



WHEAT STABILIZATION PROGRAM

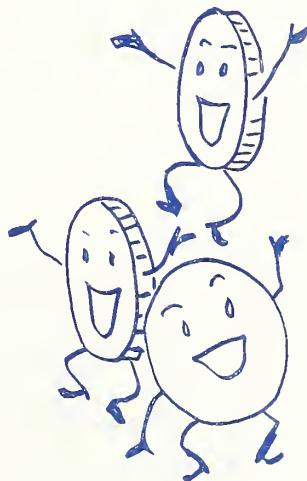
The Wheat Stabilization Program provided for by Congress for 1965 is intended to accomplish three objectives:

1. Increase farm income.
2. Reduce excessive build-up of surplus.
3. Reduce government storage costs.

Program objectives would be achieved through reduced acreage, improved production control, strengthened price support, and payments to farmers who divert wheat acreage to soil conserving uses.

Twenty-five percent of our wheat producers participated in this program as follows:

Eligible farms.....	1564
Participating farms.....	776
Acres diverted.....	2775
Total diversion payment.....	\$44168.00
Total price support payments....	\$17967.00



FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Nationally, the 1961 emergency feed grain program, authorized by Congress to give farmers a voluntary program to control, temporarily the national feed grain supply, was a tremendous success. It stopped the steady build-up in feed grain stocks; at the same time, increasing tremendous savings in acquisition and storage costs.

The five general objectives of the feed grain program were:

1. To increase farm income.
2. To reduce the risk of serious over production of meat, poultry, and dairy products.
3. To stop the build-up of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible.
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs.
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

The feed grain program, inaugurated in 1961, was continued for 1965. Farmers desiring to participate filed applications to voluntarily reduce their corn, grain sorghum, and barley acreage from the 1959-1960 average planted for these crops. Payments were made to these farmers for diverting the above feed grain acreages to a conservation use.

=====				
COMMODITY	NO. FARMS ELIGIBLE	NO. FARMS PARTICIPATING	DIVERTED ACRES	PAYMENT
Feed Grain	2424	1115	10262.0	\$308,617.00



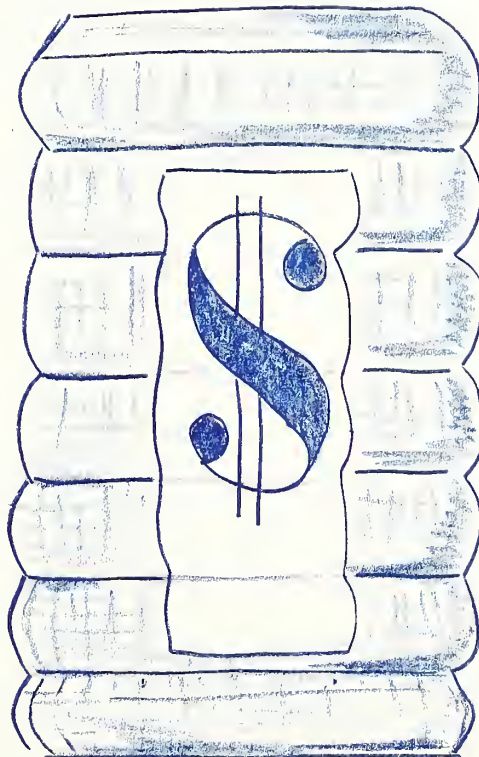


COTTON DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PROGRAM

In the spring of 1964, Congress passed the Cotton Domestic Allotment Program which reduced the loan price on cotton, but gave growers who complied with their domestic allotments an additional price support payment of three and one-half cents per pound times their normal yield.

The purpose of this bill was to encourage producers to reduce their cotton production through voluntary reductions in planted acreage.

Farms With Effective Allotments.....	2039
Participating Farms.....	1847
Acreage on Which Payment Earned.....	9139
Payment Earned.....	\$130,954





TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discount Variety Program was in effect for the eighth consecutive year. The discount varieties include Coker 139, Coker 140, Coker 316, Reams 64, and Dixie Bright 244. Any mixture or strain of these seed varieties, or any breeding line of flue-cured varieties, including 187 Golden Wilt also designated as No Name, XYZ, Mortgage Lifter, Super XYZ, having the quality and chemical characteristics of the five varieties was designated as discount varieties.

These varieties have proved to be undersirable to both the domestic and export trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them to reflect their true value. The support level for discounted varieties is one-half of that for acceptable varieties.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. Each producer was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. All statements indicated that no farm had discounted varieties.

Although we did not have an indication that discounted varieties were planted in the county, the check did not stop here. The State Office had trained Identification Specialists to visit the County for further inspection.

The spot checks did not reveal any farm on which a discount variety of tobacco was planted in 1965.

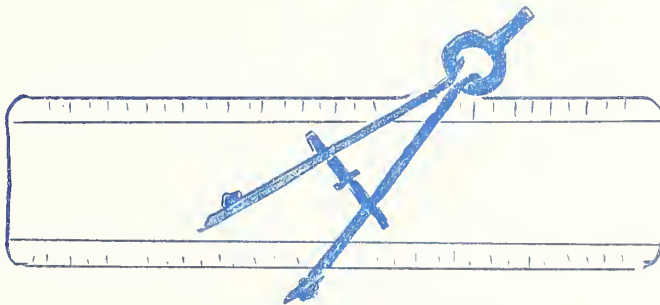
COMPLIANCE

One of the most important jobs of the Franklin ASCS County Office is the compliance job. This job requires full cooperation from everyone involved, including county and community committeemen, office personnel, field employees, and farmers.

The compliance job in Franklin County involves determining the acreage of tobacco, cotton, peanuts, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, diverted acreage, and soil bank base crops on Conservation Reserve farms. Actually, different phases of this job are carried out year-round to include premeasurement, wheat measurement, regular summer measurement, remeasurement, and adjustment of acreage.

Usually, during the month of January, farmers are given the opportunity to have their farms premeasured by making a deposit with the County ASCS Office. The premeasurement of farms gets underway during the month of February and lasts through April.

Immediately following this job, reporters are trained for summer compliance. Work usually begins in May with a special effort made to complete the job by June 30. As soon as farms are measured, notices are prepared and sent to each operator notifying him of the planted acreage on his farm. If the farm allotments are in excess, the operator will have a special time to visit the county office to make a deposit for remeasurement or disposition.



PREMEASUREMENT

No. Applications Accepted.....527

Tobacco.....526

Wheat.....2

Cotton.....247

Feed Grain.....3

REGULAR PERFORMANCE

<u>CROP</u>	<u>NO. FARMS</u>	<u>NO. EXCESS</u>	<u>NO. DISP.</u>	<u>NO. REMEAS.</u>	<u>NO. REFUND</u>
WHEAT & FEED GRAIN	1395	345	197	36	19
COTTON	2047	418	348	119	85
F.C. TOBACCO	2335	701	615	206	73
PEANUTS	3	0	0	0	0
SBB CROPS	9	1	1	0	0



PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASC price support programs may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people, and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this, an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by the Flue-cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouses and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers.

N.C. 1965 COMMODITY SUPPORT PRICES

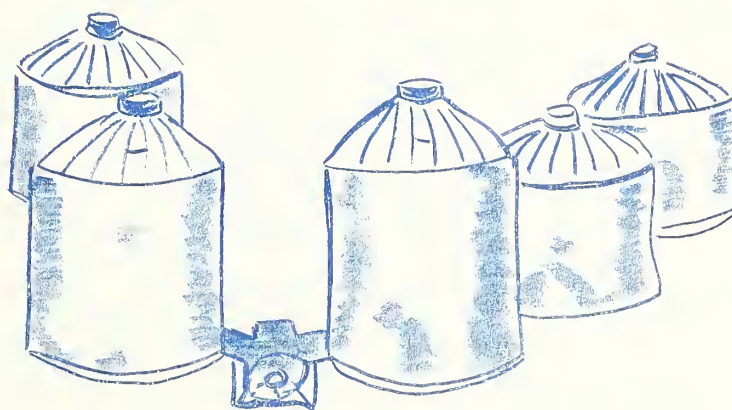
Cotton (1" Mid.).....	29.52¢ Pound	Grain Sorghums.....	\$1.77 CWT
Tobacco.....	57.7¢ Pound	Oats.....	\$.71 Bu.
Peanuts.....	\$237.00 Ton	Wheat.....	\$1.40 Bu.
Corn.....	\$1.21 Bushel	Soybeans.....	\$2.23 Bu.
Barley.....	\$.90 Bushel	Rye.....	\$1.21 Bu.
Cottonseed.....		\$43.00 Ton	

FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYER LOAN PROGRAMS

Loans are available to help farmers provide adequate facilities for storing eligible commodities. When adequate storage is not available, the farmer must sell his products at harvest time when the market is usually flooded, and prices at the lowest point for the year. Grain farmers who have ample storage and drying equipment are in a position to hold their grain off the market until a rise in price occurs.

Loans are made to producers to construct new storage bins up to twice annual production, not to exceed 85 percent of cost. Borrowers pay small service fees and also pay the expense of recording legal documents. The loan is repayable in four annual installments at four percent interest. The first payment is due one year from date of disbursement. Insurance is required on loans over \$1000.00. 1965 had two farm storage facility bin loans outstanding.

Loans are also made to producers for purchase of mobile drying equipment, not to exceed 85 percent of cost. Borrowers pay small service fees and also pay expense of recording legal documents. Loans are repayable in three annual installments at four percent interest; first payment due one year after date of disbursement of loan. Insurance is required on all dryer loans.



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954 and it first went into operation in 1955. Since its inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "Incentive" program because it provided an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs, and yearlings marketed by producers.

There was one application for unshorn wool accepted by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1965.



MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The County ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs. We also try to keep committeemen and farmers informed properly on all phases of the programs administered by ASCS. Newsletters, newspaper articles, radio programs, TV programs, and personal letters to each farmer are means used to keep them informed. During the year over 50,000 pieces of mail was handled by the ASCS Office, and approximately 10,000 personal contacts with farmers and businessmen.

Premeasuring of allotted crops was also available in 1965 and a large number of our farmers requested this service. We also certified to the disposition of excess acreage of tobacco and cotton on hundreds of farms thus enabling these farmers to be eligible for price support, and avoid paying marketing quota penalties.

Meetings were held during the year with community committeemen, vendors, Agricultural Technical Committee, Agricultural Workers Council, ginners, buyers, reporters, and farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spot-checking vendor's records, ACP practices, accepting deposits for remeasuring, premeasuring, disposition of excess acreages, and preparing monthly expense accounts.

CONCLUSION

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agricultural Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg, along with the other Agricultural Agencies. We have ample office space and access to a large basement suitable for holding meetings.

Our office is open each day, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except for legal holidays.

The entire office personnel was reared on farms and is familiar with the farmers problems. We feel by having a farm background we are in a better position to assist our farmers.

We are here to administer the farm programs which were designed for our farmers, and to keep them informed on matters pertaining to the various programs. Please feel free to come by the office or telephone us at anytime to discuss your farm problems.



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